

CHRISTIAN STATESMAN

VOL. XCV

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No. 2

Enlarged N.R.A. Program That Merits Support—1951

I. FOR THE BIBLE AND NON-SECTARIAN RELIGION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1. Messages from pulpit and platform.
2. Publication and distribution of literature;
(a) in August, 1950, "The U. S. Supreme Court's Tragedy of Errors in the Atheist School Case" — 32 pages, 3,000 copies.
(b) "Our Public Schools — Christian and Secular" — a 150 page book. Manuscript ready for printer—2,000 copies, original printing. The publication and placing of this literature in the hands of interested citizens.

II. FOR A BETTER OBSERVANCE OF THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH

1. Publication of new literature on this subject: (a) "What Is Sunday For" by Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo and "The Basis of Our Civil Sabbath Laws" by Dr. R. H. Martin—a 16 page document published February, 1951. (b) "The Sabbath and the Soul of Man" by Dr. Clarence Edward Macartney—8 pages, 3,000 copies.
2. A cooperative effort with Christian ministers for a better observance of the Sabbath in their communities by preaching on this subject, combating Sunday movies and sports, etc., etc. Our Association furnishing literature and suggestions. As a beginning, 25 communities have signified cooperation and have been sent literature.

III. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

1. Pennsylvania Legislature.
 - a. 20 Liquor bills, mostly bad. (Take clubs out of Quota. Do away with local option, etc., etc.) A few good bills. (Take liquor stores and wholesale beer distributors out of Dry territory.)
 - b. To legalize Sunday hockey and Sunday basketball games, played professionally; civic operas on the Sabbath, also the sale of liquors.

c. Local option on racing—gambling bills. House Bills 434, 508 and 538.

2. U. S. Congress.

- a. Legislation to prevent sale of alcoholic beverages including beer in army camps and to service men in uniform.
- b. A Christian Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

IV. PROGRAM AGAINST THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

1. Continuance of the campaign focused on the Luce magazines and other large magazines, radio and TV, against advertising of alcoholic beverages.
2. Publication of up-to-date liquor graphs of the same character as published formerly.
3. Giving aid in local option campaigns on the liquor issue.

V. PROGRAM OF BEAVER COUNTY, PA., BRANCH OF ASSOCIATION

1. Executive Secretary appointed to lead in carrying out the county program.
2. Local option elections on liquor and beer.
3. To have the pastors of county preach on Sabbath Observance in May.

VII. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BRANCH OF ASSOCIATION

1. Bill for daily Bible reading in public schools before the Legislature.
2. Radio Broadcast (KMPC) each Sabbath 5:30 to 5:45 P.M.

FINANCIAL NEED—\$15,000

It will require a minimum of \$15,000 to carry out this program. This includes \$5,000 of a Special Fund of \$10,000 which is being raised for the Bible and Religion in the Public Schools Program. Please send your contribution to The National Reform Association, Knox M. Young, Treasurer, 209 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Bills On Moral Issues Before The Pennsylvania Legislature

I. To Legalize Gambling

House Bills 434, 508, 533. Provide for local option voting on horse race gambling. All referred to Law and Order Committee, R. L. Riley, Chairman.

II. Bills re the Sabbath

HB 216. To legalize hockey games.

HB 217. To legalize Sunday basketball games.

HB 350. To legalize civic operas on Sabbath. Above 3 bills referred to Law and Order Committee, R. L. Riley, Chairman.

HB 291 and 292. To permit sales of liquor until 2 A. M. on Sabbath.

HB 326 and 327. To permit local option on sales of liquor on the Sabbath, all day. Referred to Committee on Liquor Control, J. M. Reilly, Chairman.

III. Bills on Liquor—to Oppose

HB 36, 290, 347, 348. To take clubs out of the Quota.

HB 319 and 320 would do away with local option. Require state-wide vote once in eight years.

HB 11, 12, 117, 118. Would hinder enforcement.

HB 112. Bottle sales for consumption off the premises.

HB 39. Would return 10% of liquor profits to Sec-

ond Class Cities.

HB 114 and 115. Remove food requirements making hotels and restaurants saloons in fact. All referred to Committee on Liquor Control, J. M. Reilly, Chairman.

IV. Bills on Liquor—to Support.

HB 210. Would take liquor stores out of Dry communities.

HB 211. Would take wholesale distributors out of Dry communities.

HB 437 and 438. Forbid cashing of Relief checks by licensees.

HB 518. Forbids sale by licensee to police, firemen, etc. while in uniform.

HB 312. New Liquor Code Bill. Passed the Senate 50-0. Should be passed by the House without amendments. All referred to Committee on Liquor Control, J. M. Reilly, Chairman.

HB 154. Require the teaching of the effects of alcohol in both schools and colleges. Referred to Committee on Education, D. Raymond Sollenberger, Chairman.

HB 355. Legalize the use of "alcometers" by police. Referred to Committee on Motor Vehicles, Samuel B. Dennison, Chairman.

To National Reform Constituents in Pennsylvania

Now is the time for the Christian citizens and churches of Pennsylvania to become active, aggressive, militant. Unusual pressure will be brought to bear on the Members of the Legislature to pass these gambling bills in order to provide funds to pay the soldiers' bonus. Unusual efforts must be made to defeat these gambling bills.

The same is true with reference to bills to further commercialize and secularize the Christian Sabbath. As for the many bills to do away with local option on the liquor issue, exempt clubs from the Quota Law, etc., etc., it will require a strong expression of public sentiment against them to insure their defeat. Note also that there are some bills to put additional restraints on the sale of liquor which should have strong support.

The Federated Legislative Committee, a state organization representing some fourteen Christian organizations functioning in the state, is in close touch with the situation, giving out information to the churches and Christian citizens of the state, and working cooperatively for the defeat of bad and the support of good bills.

If the Christian citizens and churches become as active in bringing their influence to bear on the Members of the Legislature as the forces are that are out to break down the Christian Sabbath, legalize gambling, and open still wider the flood-gates of liquor, these bad bills will be defeated and the good ones enacted into law.

Meet Your Responsibility

1. The most effective way is by writing personal letters to your Representatives in the Legislature letting them know you are against all bills to legalize gambling, to break down the Sabbath, and to give additional leeway to the sale of liquors. You may embody all this in one letter to your Representative or Representatives. Better still write a letter with reference to each class of these bills. Write also to the Chairmen of the Committees to which these bills have been referred.

2. In addition, to bring influence to bear upon the Members of the Legislature as a whole, draw up a petition embodying your convictions and wishes (a) regarding the gambling bills, (b) the Sabbath bills, (c) the liquor bills. Get as many signers to each of them as possible or have them adopted by organizations—congregations, Sabbath School classes, or other groups. Address petition to the House of Representatives but send it with a covering letter to your Representative in the House requesting him to present it to the House. It will then be referred to the Committee to which the bills have been referred.

The same procedure will be necessary with respect to Senate bills. At this writing no bills on the above issues have been introduced into the Senate. This will come later with respect to bills that are passed by the House.

Address communications to House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The Senate, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Problems Which Hinder The Enforcement Of Gambling Laws

By REV. J. RENWICK PATTERSON

A report recently released by the District Attorney's Office of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, covering its activities over the past three years, reveals some interesting statistics relative to the suppression of gambling activities in that county. The report shows that during 1950 there were 150 arrests for operating lotteries and 78 arrests for keeping gambling houses. During the same year 74 slot machines were confiscated, 50 of which have been destroyed by Court order and the cases of the remaining 24 are awaiting trial. It is interesting to note that in the past three years a total of 500 slot machines have been destroyed by Court order in Allegheny County. Also in 1950, 737 punchboards have been confiscated, bringing the total for the past three years to 7,141. In the past year 21 adding machines used for gambling purposes were seized and 6 of these have been destroyed.

The money contained in slot machines is also confiscated. These machines are opened in the presence of representatives of the Court, the Clerk of Courts, and a representative of the Treasurer's office, and the monies contained therein are immediately turned over to the County Treasurer. The amount confiscated from slot machines during 1950 totaled \$1,176.55. All monies confiscated from gambling devices or taken at the time of gambling raids are disposed of in like manner, going to the County Treasurer. The total for 1950 was \$4,874.38, and for the past three years \$26,804.17.

The report indicates that the slot machine racket has for some time been driven out of Allegheny County. However, keeping it out calls for constant vigilance so that considerable time and effort are still necessary in order to suppress this form of law violation. The report calls attention to one of the problems confronting law enforcement officers

in dealing with slot machines, and that is the demand on the part of many respectable organizations for their use as a money raiser. It states that, "a large number of respectable citizens consider only the money which the machines raise for their purposes and fail completely to comprehend the fact that operation of a slot machine not only constitutes a violation of law, but is bound to produce a vicious racket with numerous illegal ties."

There are many weaknesses in the penal code of Pennsylvania in its prohibition of gambling which call for correction. A bill to correct some of these weaknesses and to increase the penalty for violation of the law in this respect is being introduced into the present Legislature. Legislative action, however, is not enough. There must be an awakening on the part of our citizenship. The Legislature cannot correct the appalling lack of interest in law enforcement on gambling that is to be found among some of our respectable citizens.

It is said that at least 45% of the people of the United States participate in some form of gambling. Thus, with 50,000,000 of the people of this country promoting gambling activities by participation therein, the upholding and enforcing of laws against gambling becomes an exceedingly difficult problem, and one that calls for a conditioning of the public mind and the creating of conviction on the part of the general public on this matter. And that is a job which must be spearheaded by those who now are aware of the viciousness of the gambling racket and who are willing to uphold and support the hands of those who are working for reform in this respect, and for the establishing of those standards of righteousness which are the safeguards of the nation and the protectors of her people.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION

On account of the snow storm, the 87th Annual Meeting of The National Reform Association, scheduled for November 30th, 1950, had to be postponed. It was held on Thursday, February 8th, 1951. Notwithstanding it was a postponed meeting and was held on one of the coldest nights of the winter, the attendance was up to the level of attendance in former years. One hundred persons sat down around the tables to partake of a fine turkey dinner.

We regret that for lack of space we cannot give a fuller account of the meeting. It was in every respect an encouraging meeting. Rev. Vance Yarnelle, Pastor of the Bethel Presbyterian Church, and

a member of the Association's Board of Directors, was toastmaster. A short business session was held to transact necessary business including the reelection of nine board members. The address of the evening was given by Rev. Frederick Curtis Fowler, Litt.D., DD., Pastor of the Knoxville Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, and President of the National Association of Evangelicals. His subject was "Maintaining Our American Traditions." It was a fitting and able address, highly commended by those who were privileged to hear it.

A brief message from the President of the Association on "Highlights of the Association's Program" stressed the enlarged program of the Association for the year 1951.

The spirit of the meeting was fine.

THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN*Founded in 1867*

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under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided in Section
1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 17, 1921.**CHRISTIAN AMENDMENT INTRODUCED
INTO CONGRESS**

On February 5, 1951, Honorable Ralph E. Flanders of Vermont introduced a Christian Amendment bill (SJ 29) into the U. S. Senate. A companion bill (HJ) was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Joseph R. Bryson of South Carolina. These joint resolution bills were referred respectively to the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and the House. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate consists of 13 members. Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada is Chairman. The Judiciary Committee of the House of 29 members, Hon. Emanuel Celler of New York, Chairman.

Section 1 of the Joint Resolution reads as follows:

"This nation devoutly recognizes the authority and law of Jesus Christ, Saviour and Ruler of nations through whom are bestowed the blessing of Almighty God."

To clarify the meaning of this section, a second section follows:

"This Amendment shall not be interpreted so as to result in the establishment of any particular religious organization or in the abridgement of the rights of religious freedom, or freedom of speech and press, or of peaceful assemblage."

This Amendment should have the support of the Christian citizenship of our nation. A hearing on the Amendment should be had before the committees to which the joint resolution has been referred.

We suggest that those who favor the Amendment write a letter to Senator Flanders and Congressman Bryson expressing appreciation of their having introduced the Amendment and the hope that a hearing on the Amendment will be arranged to give those favoring it as well as those who oppose, the opportunity of presenting their reasons for or against.

In addition, a communication addressed to the Chairmen of the Committees requesting a hearing would also be helpful. Address communications to Senators, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C., and to Representatives in the House, House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

ATTENTION PENNSYLVANIANS

The Legislature has changed the date of the Primary Election from September to Tuesday, July 24th. Communities desiring to put the issue of retail beer and liquor licenses on the ballot at the Primary Election should take note that petitions to get this issue on the ballot must be in the hands of the County Commissioners sixty days before the Primary Election, Friday, May 25th. The earliest date to get signers to the petition is Monday, May 6th.

* * * *

The date of the Legislative Field Day sponsored by the Federated Legislative Committee of Pennsylvania is Tuesday, April 10th. It opens with a dinner at the Zembo Mosque, Harrisburg, at 12:30 o'clock, followed by a meeting of representatives from all over the state to confer with reference to the bills before the Legislature on moral issues. (See page two of this issue of The Christian Statesman.) The Members of the Legislature, the Governor and members of his staff are guests at the dinner. Governor Fine is the leading after dinner speaker.

Two years ago at least one-half the Members of the Legislature were present at the Legislative Field Day Dinner and Governor Duff and Senator Martin were the main speakers. Citizens from every part of the state, numbering several hundred, were also in attendance. It is the hope that at least a thousand will attend this year. The Mosque will accommodate 1,600.

This Field Day is a demonstration before the Legislature and other political leaders that the Christian citizens of the state are awake and deeply concerned over pending legislation on moral issues and will back them up in supporting legislation that will uphold moral standards and opposing legislation that will break them down.

Send reservations to Rev. O. B. Poulson, Legislative Secretary, 719 North Second St., Harrisburg, Pa. Dinner \$2.00 per plate. Come and bring others with you. It's well worthwhile.

**PERMANENT FEDERAL CRIME
COMMISSION NEEDED**

The following communication adopted by the Board of Directors of The National Reform Association has been sent to the two United States Senators from Pennsylvania—Senators Martin and Duff:

"The Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce under the able leadership of Senator Kefauver has been rendering the country a real service in unveiling the enormous proportions to which the operation of crime and gambling syndicates in this country have grown and the startling degree to which they have been successful in wielding influence and in corrupting public officials in the promotion and protecting of their gambling activities.

"However, this Committee will soon have completed its assignment and the time for which it was

established will soon have expired. It is our feeling that unless something be established to follow up the work of this Committee, its work will largely have been in done in vain, for as soon as the investigations cease, the crime syndicates will soon be back in full scale operation. The suppression of crime calls for eternal vigilance from the federal down to the local level.

"It is our understanding that this matter of establishing a permanent Federal Crime Commission is now under consideration in Washington. We urge you to lend your full support to any such movement and to do everything within your power toward the establishment of such a Commission.

"Respectfully yours,"

In view of the startling revelations of the Kefauver Crime Commission and of revelations from other sources bringing to light the extent to which our government officials are being corrupted and our moral standards in political life lowered by organized crime, we urge our readers to send communications similar to the above to the Senators from their state, urging the appointment of a Permanent Federal Crime Commission. Also have organizations do the same.

CONGRESSMAN HOBBS ON THE ATHEIST SCHOOL CASE

There are many evidences of criticism and aroused opposition, from influential sources, to the ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court in the McCollum (atheist) school case and of its far-reaching character, if the supporting opinion of the Justices were to be carried out logically. We cite the following one: On September 1, 1950, Honorable Sam Hobbs, a Representative to Congress from Alabama, addressed the House of Representatives on the ruling of the Court in this case. Following are extracts from his very critical message:

"This decision of the Supreme Court was of such transcendent importance as to shake the very foundation of our Government. . . . The two latest decisions in the Everson and McCollum cases, go so far beyond all former decisions as to raise the fear, if not the certitude, that the effect will be to destroy every mark that characterizes this a nation dedicated to God and the freedom of worship.

"Our forefathers came here for the priceless privilege of worshipping God, not for the purpose of ignoring Him; the essence of the religious philosophy of the United States of America has always been the absolute guaranty of freedom of religion, never of freedom from religion.

"Our forefathers appointed a committee to design our currency. Jefferson, Franklin, and Adams were the three members of that great committee that labored to give us our sign and seal to display to the world. It was the American Eagle. And, in reporting that decision, they referred to the Book of Books where, in Exodus, 19:4, God said:

"Ye have seen what I did unto the Egyptians,

and how I bare you on eagles wings and brought you unto myself. Now therefore, if ye will obey my voice indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto me above all people, for all the earth is mine!"

"That was the first covenant promise, and our committee chose that to remind us always that on eagles' wings God had borne our forefathers across the flood of the Atlantic, just as He had, through the Red Sea, brought his first chosen people. We ought to claim that promise also for our Nation, dedicated to God and the keeping of that covenant.

"Must our American eagle be struck from our currency? Shall we be forced to forget the pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night that were engraved on our first dollar bills, signifying our prayer for God's guidance and leadership? Must we erase 'In God We Trust' from our coins? His all-seeing eye from our great seal? Will mandamus or injunction compel us to cease administering oaths to witnesses and parties and in qualifying prospective witnesses of tender years, in our courts of justice—so-called after one of God's attributes? Must the designation of the year as Anno Domini, the observance of Thanksgiving Day for expression of gratitude to God, Sunday and Christmas, all go? Of course, it is even clearer that Chaplains in all our Armed Forces, in both Senate and House, in West Point and Annapolis, and compulsory Church attendance in both Academies are to be prohibited.

"This Nation must have under God a new birth of freedom. It must be kept God's country."

BOOTLEGGING AND LIQUOR TAXATION

One of the reasons urged for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment was that it would stop bootlegging. But according to the advocates of repeal bootlegging continues, is on the increase until today 20 percent of the liquor that is being consumed is bootleg liquor. Another reason for repeal was the Government would tax legal liquor and this would lower the tax burden of the people.

The Government has placed a heavy tax on all kinds of alcoholic liquors, as much as \$9.00 per gallon on distilled spirits. Now that the tax burden must be increased, Congress is considering increasing the tax on all kinds of alcoholic beverages, increasing the \$9.00 tax on distilled spirits to \$12.00 and a corresponding increase on other kinds of intoxicating beverages.

Now come advocates of the liquor industry objecting to this increase on the ground that it will increase bootlegging. On February 8, 1951 Congressman O'Toole, addressing the Congress on this subject, asserts that the high tax that is now levied on liquors is the cause of increased bootlegging and that bootlegging today is not far from the level it reached in the later prohibition period. In support of his contention, he quotes from the New

York Daily Mirror of February 1, 1951:

"That Man is Here Again"

"G-men and Suffolk County cops made a call Monday on a dillapidated house in a remote section of North Babylon, Long Island, where the United States Government lost \$1,795,500.

"Uncle Sam took that rap in uncollected taxes. The State of New York was also a loser, to the amount of \$157,500.

"Not to keep you in suspense, the raided house contained a 500 gallon-a-day still, which had been happily cooking up 190-proof whisky for a period of 7 months.

"Well, naive as we are, we had believed the bootlegger went out of business with the death of prohibition. So we investigated.

"Here are some of the results:

"Bootlegging is a bigger business today than at any time since the eighteenth amendment went off the books in 1933.

"In 1949, for which complete statistics are available, Federal, State, and local police officers throughout the United States confiscated 18,884 stills which had a combined capacity of 529,416 gallons daily. These stills are estimated to have operated an average of 90 days each before they were knocked off.

"For each day they functioned, there was a Federal and State tax loss of \$5,543,920 or a total tax loss of \$498,952,800 for the 90-day average period.

"The basic Federal excise tax on whisky is \$9 per 100-proof gallon, and the average State tax is \$1.48 per 100-proof gallon. (New York State tax is \$1.50.) It should be noted that there are many other taxes on legal liquor, but the above are the principal and basic ones.

"Only in the last peak years of prohibition was the bootlegger more active than he is today.

"In those dry years, enforcement officers were confiscating stills at the rate of 25,000 a year—a figure which compares with the 18,884 stills put out of business in 1949.

"We have always believed that the American people, when they junked the eighteenth amendment, were not so much voting liquor back in as they were voting bootlegging, gangsterism, and vast empires of corruption out.

"We don't know what the full solution is to the present, and rather alarming, rebirth of the illegal hootch business."

CALIFORNIA'S BIBLE READING BILL

Rev. Walter McCarroll, D.D.,

President, Southern California Branch

The State Legislature is in session again after its recess. The Bible Reading Bill introduced by Assemblyman G. Delbert Morris is due to come up for a public hearing towards the end of March or early April. The text of the Bill is as follows:

Inasmuch as the Supreme Court of the United States, in a unanimous decision, declared this to be a Christian nation; inasmuch as the Bible was declared by the Supreme Court of the State of California to be an unsectarian book; inasmuch as this State already requires the teaching of morals and manners in the public schools; and inasmuch as the Preamble of the Constitution of the State of California contains the following—We, the people of the State of California, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure and perpetuate its blessings, do establish this constitution

Therefore in each class and grade in the public schools, Selections from the Bible, from both of Old and New Testaments, shall be read aloud daily without comment. These Seelections shall be made by the State Board of Education.

The Bill was referred to the Education Committee of the Assembly. This Committee consists of twenty-two members. Assemblyman Francis Dunn in the Chairman, and Assemblyman Julian Beck, the Vice-chairman. It requires an absolute majority of the entire committee to get a bill referred out to the floor of the Assembly.

The activities of our Association, both in its radio program and in the distribution of literature, have been directed towards informing the public and seeking to create public support for the bill.

Our field representative, Dr. David Calderwood, and I set out February 19th and drove north to Bakersfield, Fresno, Stockton, Sacramento, Berkely, Oakland, and San Francisco. We contacted some 86 churches in 23 cities and towns, interviewed secretaries of Church Federations and Councils of Churches, distributed more than ten thousand pieces of literature and drove 1,300 miles. Subsequent trips have been made to the east and the south, with a total distribution of more than sixteen thousands pieces of literature. Our radio program with Dr. Frank Dyer as our radio speaker is going over well. We sent a post card notice of the radio program to 1,000. We sent a letter about the radio program and the bill to 500, and another letter to 350 ministers whose addresses we had.

The following is a list of the members of the Committee on Education:

Assemblyman Francis Dunn, Chairman; Julian Beck, Vice-Chairman; John Babbage; Everett Burkhalter; Thomas Caldecott; Charles Chapel; Bud L. E. Collier; Robert Condon; Edward Gaffney; Ernest Geddes; Jos Kelly; Robert Kirkwood; Herbert Klockslem; Harold K. Levering (one of the co-authors); L. H. Lincoln; John McFall; Patrick McGee; Assemblywoman Kathryn Niehouse; Assemblymen Howard Parker; Carley Porter; John Moss; and Stanley Tomlinson.

Every one is asked to write a personal letter to

each member of this committee urging his support of this bill.

Address: The Honorable ———, State Capitol, Sacramento 14, California.

THE BIBLE READING BILL FOR CALIFORNIA

By Rev. Frank Dyer, D.D.

After frequent conferences by ardent friends who support the measure, the Bill is now in final form as referred to the Education Committee of the Assembly.

The conferences have been motivated to free the Bill from all unnecessary detail so that all who want the Bible in the schools can vote for it without serious objection. It is realized that the State Committee can revise the Bill if a majority so desire before reporting it out.

THE MAIN FEATURES ARE:

1. Selections from both the Old and the New Testaments shall be read daily without comment.
2. The selections shall be made by the State Board of Education.
3. No pupil shall be compelled to listen against the will of parents.

Seven Broadcasts (over K.M.P.C.) have now been given on the issue, with five more to come. Many friends have sent in sums ranging from \$1.00 to \$100.00 for this work. We are expecting others to help us continue until action by the Assembly Committee.

After laying broad foundations on God in the life of the Nation, we are now centering on the reasons for supporting this Bill.

We are putting witnesses on the stand.

Dr. E. R. Hedrick, regional Director of the N.A.E., brought word that their convention just held, had passed a strong resolution for its enactment, and called on all their people to support the Bill.

Dr. Walter McCarroll, President of the California Branch of the National Reform Association, with his usual thoroughness gives the following reasons for supporting the bill:

WHY I BACK THE BIBLE READING BILL

1—Because the U. S. Supreme Court, on the basis of a mass of evidence, declared "This is a Christian Nation." Since this is so, the Christian's Source Book, the Bible, has an undeniable right to a central place in the life of the nation, and that central place is in the public schools of our country.

2—Because the Preamble to the Constitution of the State of California declares that we owe our freedom to Almighty God. The Preamble reads as follows: "We, the people of the State of California, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure and perpetuate its blessings, do establish this constitution." It is impossible to secure and

perpetuate the blessings of freedom without at the same time imparting to each succeeding generation a knowledge of the true God, who He is, what is His character, and His revealed will for men. The Bible is the only book that imparts this knowledge. Our State government fails to secure and perpetuate the blessings of freedom when it fails to impart to the rising generation a knowledge of the true God. It can accomplish its declared end, only by having the Bible read in every class room in the State.

3—Because the Bible is an unsectarian book. It was so declared by the Supreme Court of the State of California. No church, denomination, or sect has a monopoly on the Bible. It is Every Man's Book. It contains laws for nations as well as for individuals and for churches. Reading the Bible by the State's own qualified teachers does not violate the separation of Church and State.

4—Because this State already requires the teaching of morals and manners in our public schools. But it has not found the way to implement that requirement. Nor can it do so until it gives the Bible its rightful place in public education. Authorless moralising is powerless to touch the conscience. In the last analysis the stamp of divine authority is necessary to the impartation of moral truth. That stamp of divine authority comes from the Bible alone for it is the Word of God.

5—Because the purpose of State Education is to prepare the rising generation for good citizenship. This must include moral as well as intellectual training. The Bible is essential to moral training. Good citizens are those who are obedient to the authority and laws of the State for conscience sake. This is obedience because it is right, and because rulers are the ministers of God. This makes the difference between a democratic and a police state. This moral quality of obedience is absolutely necessary to good citizenship. The absence of it marks the character of the prison inmate and the lawless everywhere.

It must be steadfastly insisted that the right to enact moral and ethical laws carries the full right to teach moral law in its fundamentals as set forth in the Word of God. In so doing the State does not need to call upon the Church. She simply makes way for the Bible to speak its own moral message to the child. Since it is God who speaks in the Bible, then its commands, precepts, prohibitions, warnings, and promises influence the mind and stamp an indelible impression on the heart.

6—Finally, because the great masterpieces of literature cannot be understood without the Bible.

"The more profoundly we study this wonderful Book and the more closely we observe its divine precepts, the better citizens we will become and the higher will be the destiny of our nation."—President William McKinley.

Religious Acknowledgements In Constitutions Of States

In the January issue of *The Christian Statesman*, under the title, "Constitutions of the Nations", we published some very interesting facts, regarding the number of nations that have written constitutions—75 out of the total of 83—the great majority of them of very recent origin. These were obtained from a very recent publication of three volumes by Amos J. Peaslee, with the above title. From the same source, we obtain information regarding religious acknowledgments in these constitutions. At least two-thirds of them make no recognition of a Higher Power. To what extent they were influenced in this respect by the Constitution of the United States, which makes no recognition of our nation's dependence upon God or our obligation to Him, is beyond our knowledge. We find that the following nations do make religious acknowledgments in varying degrees in their written constitutions. We will not vouch for the list being complete.

Argentina Republic (1949)

"We the representatives of the people of Argentina . . . invoking the protection of God, Source of all reason, decree and establish the constitution for the Argentina nation. The federal government supports the Roman Catholic Apostolic Church."

Bolivia (1945)

"The State recognizes and upholds the Roman Catholic Apostolic religion and guarantees the public exercise of any other worships."

Brazil (1946)

"We, the Representatives of the Brazilian people, met in constitutional Assembly to organize a democratic regime under the protection of God, decree and promulgate the following Constitution of the United States of Brazil."

Republic of Columbia (1945)

"In the name of God, Supreme Source of Authority, and for the purpose of strengthening the national unity and receiving full benefits of justice, liberty and peace, we have decided to decree and do hereby decree the following political Constitution of Columbia."

Denmark (1915)

"The Evangelical Lutheran Church is the Danish established church and as such subsidized by the State. The King shall be a member of this Church."

Republic of Ecuador 1946)

"In the name of God, the people of Ecuador through their representatives assembled issue the following Constitution."

Egypt (1925)

"We, Founad the First King of Egypt, Whereas, since the succession to the throne and our under-

taking to guard the trust given us by the Almighty, all our efforts have been directed toward assuring the well-being of the people."

Revised Constitution of Greece (1911)

"In the name of the Holy, consubstantial and indivisible trinity, the Second National Assembly of the Greeks, in Athens decrees:

Art. 1. The established religion in Greece is that of the Eastern Orthodox worship carried out without hindrance under protection of the laws, proselytism and all other interference with the established religion being prohibited.

Art. II. The Orthodox Church of Greece acknowledging the Lord Jesus Christ is indissolubly united in doctrine with the great church of Constantinople, and every other church holding the same doctrines."

The Iraq Constitution (1925)

"In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate, we, King of Iraq."

Constitution of Ireland (1937)

"In the Name of the Most Holy Trinity from whom is all authority and to whom as our final end, all actions both of men and states must be referred, humbly acknowledging all our obligations to our Divine Lord, Jesus Christ, Who sustained our forefathers through centuries of trial, gratefully remembering their heroic and unremitting struggle to regain their rightful independence of our nation. . ."

Constitution of the Republic of Panama (1946)

"We, the deputies of the Panamanian People, meet in Constitutional National Assembly, invoking the protection of God, decree the following political constitution of the Republic of Panama."

Constitution of the Republic of Paraguay (1940)

"The Paraguayan nation, with the aid of God Almighty, Supreme Legislator of the Universe . . . do decree and establish this Constitution. . ."

Constitution of the Philippines (1935)

"The Philippine people, invoking the aid of Divine Providence, . . . do ordain and promulgate this Constitution. . ."

Constitution of Saudi Arabia

"We pray God to give us success and aid to fulfill our task. He is the best of all aids."

Federal Constitution of the Swiss Confederacy (1842)

"In the Name of Almighty God. . ."

Constitution of Thailand (1949)

"The King professes the Buddhist faith and upholds religions. . ."

Union of South Africa (1909)

"We, People of the Union, acknowledge the sovereignty and guidance of Almighty God."